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A GENERIC SYNOPSIS OF THE COCCIDÆ.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

Family X.—COCCIDÆ.

Soft bodied insects of the smallest size. The females and the young larvæ, of both sexes, are degraded, mite-like in appearance, oval or elliptical in shape, with the head not distinctly separable from the thoracic segment, appearing merely as a segment with rounded eyes placed toward the sides, the short, subsetaceous, 5- to 11-jointed antennæ being situated just a little in advance. Ocelli usually present. Beak usually 1-jointed, and seldom with more than 2 joints, enclosing 4 long, delicate setæ. Legs usually short; tarsi 1-jointed and usually with digitules. The adult males, in this anomalous family, present a very different appearance from the females and young larvæ; they are elongate ovate, with a well developed thorax, a large scutellum, a distinct, small, rounded or quadrately shaped head, with the eyes quite large, either smooth or facetted, while the antennæ are long, filiform, and composed of from 9 to 11 joints, usually pubescent, but occasionally with whorls of hairs. The beak, in this sex, is wanting; where it should be, are two large, shining ocelli. The legs are of moderate length, never greatly thickened; the tibiæ sometimes as thick, or thicker than the femora; tarsi 1-jointed, stout, ending in a single claw, and usually furnished with knobbed digitules. Most of the males known in this family have two wings, the venation consisting of a single longitudinal vein with a simple, oblique, discoidal branch, the hind wings being aborted, and in their place is a pair of halters, as in the Diptera. Some few males in the genus *Lecanium* have been discovered recently to be entirely wingless, and it is quite probable that with closer study wingless males in other genera will be found. Subapterous males are not uncommon. The abdomen in the male is simple, or terminates in two long caudal setæ, a brush of filamentous down, or then armed with a long stylus, with or without caudal setæ.

The habits of this anomalous family are quite interesting; the vast majority of the species becoming quiescent and stationary upon their food-plants, cover themselves with a waxy or calcareous substance, which, together with their castings or moults, affords a protection for their soft bodies, termed a scale, shield, test, sac or envenope. The name, therefore, popularly given to them—"Scale insect"—is very appropriate, although some of them do not become quiescent and form the scaly covering, but are capable of moving freely about on their food-plant, entirely unprotected, or then only covered with a filamentous, flocculent or pulverulent substance, whilst a few species have been discovered in Australia living in galls or excrescences, on the leaves of the Eucalyptus tree. I also know of a gall-making species in Florida.

The family may be divided conveniently into five subfamilies, apparently natural groups, based upon the studies of Signoret, Targione, Löw, Maskell, Comstock, Atkinson and others, recognizable by the aid of the following table:

Table of Subfamilies.

Species not living in tubes or galls, naked, or covered with a waxy, calcareous, or cottony secretion.
  Lower lip 2- or 3-jointed; anal extremity not, or but slightly cleft, tubercular; no lobes or plates.
    Adult ♀ with 10–11-jointed antennæ; ♂ with 10-jointed antennæ; eyes facetted; ocelli absent; abdomen never terminating in two long caudal filaments..................................Subfamily I.—**MONOPHLEBINÆ.**
    Adult ♀ with 8–9-jointed antennæ; ♂ with 10-jointed antennæ; ocelli present; eyes usually smooth; abdomen always with two long caudal filaments..................................Subfamily II.—**COCCINÆ.**
  Lower lip 1-jointed; anal extremity distinctly cleft, or tubercular.
    Anal extremity cleft with two triangular lobes or plates above; adult ♂ with 9–10-jointed antennæ; abdomen terminating in a long caudal stylus and two long caudal filaments.....Subfamily III.—**LECANIINÆ.**
    Anal extremity not, or but slightly cleft, strongly tuberculous, no plates above; ♂ with 10-jointed antennæ; abdomen terminating in a caudal stylus, but the caudal filaments absent.....Subfamily IV.—**DIASPINÆ.**
Species living in tubes or galls, apodous, or with atrophied legs.
Subfamily V.—**BRACHYSCELINÆ.**

Subfamily I.—MONOPHLEBINÆ.

Table of Genera.

Females.

Antennæ in adult 11-jointed..2.
Antennæ in adult 10-jointed, second and tenth joints of equal length and longest; body normally covered with numerous yellow hairs mingled with a white calcareous, lamellar secretion; skin with rows of spinnerets; claws stout, with a hair on each face; tarsi one-third as long as tibiæ, the latter longer than the femora; at the anal extremity of the abdomen, before the margin, the genital ring is surrounded by a mass of hairs.....G. 1. **Walkeriana** Signoret.
2.—With a rostrum..3.
  Without a rostrum.
    Anal tubercles wanting or obsolete; claws with numerous knobbed digitules.
G. 2. **Cœlostoma** Maskell.
    Anal tubercles present......................G. 3. **Porphyrophora** Brandt.

3.—Feet with knobbed digitules..4.

Feet without knobbed digitules.

Species covered with a cottony secretion.

Antennæ pyriform, with two knobbed hairs on last joint; body with very long pubescence ....G. 4. **Guerinia** Sig.

Antennæ conical-moniliform, with short pubescence.

Abdomen with appendages more or less large and fringed; larva with 7-jointed antennæ, the third and seventh joints long.
G. 5. **Monophlebus** Leach.

Abdomen with rotund spinnerets mingled with some hairs and clear, translucent spots; larva with (?) 6-jointed antennæ.
G. 6. **Ortonia** Sig.

Species covered with a white secretion.

Antennæ very long; eyes reticulated; anal ring simple, without hairs.
G. 7. **Leachia** Sig.

4.—Feet with horn-shaped digitules, two on the tarsus and two on the claw. Genital apparatus ending in a tube, externally with a reticulated ring like a sphincter, and with hairs at its extremity.
G. 8. **Icerya** Sig.

Males.

Feet with numerous knobbed digitules; halters with four terminal setæ.
G. 2. **Cœlostoma** Maskell.

Feet without knobbed digitules, only simple hairs.

Abdomen with rounded, tubercles, hairy appendages; genital organ not long..2.

Abdomen slightly lobed at sides; genital organ very long, twisted; legs long, tarsi one-third shorter than tibiæ with a small supplementary articulation at tip, a single claw with a hair on the inner and outer face; antennæ 10-jointed, the joints gradually increasing in length apically; eyes facetted.
G. 3. **Porphyrophora** Brandt.

2.—Abdominal tubercular appendages with three long hairs; antennal joints 3–10 nearly of equal length, each with two whorls of hairs.
G. 5. **Monophlebus** Leach.

Abdominal tubercular appendages with four long hairs....G. 8. **Icerya** Sig.

Abdomen without appendages; antennal joints 3-10 nearly of equal length, with two nodosities and two whorls of hairs on each joint.
G. 7. **Leachia** Sig.

Subfamily II.—COCCINÆ.

Table of Tribes.

Species not enclosed in a hard, calcareous substance, oval, not quiescent, but moving freely about, naked or covered with a cottony or flocculent substance, some transforming to the adult state in waxy sacs or envelopes; young larva in ♀ with 6-jointed antennæ, in ♂ 5–7 joints; in adult ♀ 7, 8 or 9 joints, in ♂ 9- or 10-jointed.

Species in which the adult ♀ has 7, 8 or 9-jointed antennæ; in ♂ 10-jointed with ocelli.

Elongate forms, more or less pubescent, young larva with 6–7 jointed antennæ; adult ♂ with an indistinct prothorax.

Tribe I.—**Acanthococcini.**

Oval or broadly oval forms naked or covered with a cottony matter; tarsi and claws with or without digitules: extremity of abdomen with 2–4 filamentary processes; adult ♂ with a distinct lobed prothorax.

Tribe II.—**Dactylopiini.**

Species in which the adult ♀ has 7-jointed antennæ, larva with but 6 joints· ♂ adult 10-jointed without ocelli (?) larva with 5 joints.

Tribe III.—**Coccini.**

Species enclosed in a hard, calcareous substance, of a more or less globular shape, quiescent and stationary, young larva with 6–7-jointed antennæ; in adult ♀ 7–8, in ♂ 10-jointed; lateral lobes strongly spined, or with long hairs; ♂ enclosed in a felted sac.

Tribe IV.—**Kermesini.**

Tribe I.—*Acanthococcini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Adult with legs and antennæ.. ....3.

Adult without legs and usually without antennæ.

Rostrum not arising from a curious tubercle, or protuberance on the head..2.

Rostrum arising from a curious tubercle, or protuberance on the head.

Body resting on a cottony mass, which extends beyond and covers its margins; larva with 6-jointed antennæ; the adult has the dorsum covered with a transparent, waxy and knobbed secretion.

G. 1. **Nidularia** Targione.

2.—Body globular, rounded, abdomen not visible, enclosed in a dense white, cottony matter secreted by the insect; adult with only the last pair of legs visible; antennæ visible ... .G. 2. **Capulina** Sig.

Body elongate, cylindrical, thrice longer than broad; rostrum in young with a 2-jointed under lip; anal ring large, in form of a broad circle, finely punctated and striated transversely, with six hairs not extending beyond the abdomen... ....G. 3. **Antonina** Signoret.

(= *Laboulbenia* Licht.)

Body elliptical, enclosed in an elliptical sac, formed of a continuous waxy secretion, very convex above; two anal tubercles, the anal ring with eight spines...................... G. 4. **Cerococcus** Comstock.

Body pear-shaped, not depressed, covered with a waxy envelope; anal segment semiglobose, rest of the body more firm and furnished with an anal chitinous cone emitting a long hollow filament formed from the secretion; larva with 6-jointed antennæ.

G. 5. **Xylococcus** Löw.

3.—Rostrum not jointed, arising from the usual place between the first pair of coxæ, without a tubercle; body surrounded with a white, cottony substance covering all except the dorsal disc; antennæ 6-jointed; tibiæ shorter than tarsus....................G. 6. **Gossyparia** Sig.

Rostrum jointed, species enclosed in a sac or envelope.

Species enclosed in a simple felted envelope, larva and adult with 6-jointed antennæ, the third joint the longest; tibia as long as the tarsus. G. 7. **Eriococcus** Targione.

Species enclosed in an envelope, which is pointed at both ends; larva with 6-jointed antennæ, the third and sixth joints the longest; adult with 6 or 7 joints, the third joint usually longer than the three following; anal ring with 6 hairs; tibia much shorter than tarsus. G. 8. **Acanthococcus** Sig.

Species naked until fully grown; the ♀ forms a dense sac of waxy matter with which the eggs are laid; adult and larva with 7-jointed antennæ........................G. 9 **Rhizococcus** Sig.

Adult with 9-jointed antennæ, the terminal joint ending in 2 knobbed hairs; larva with 6-jointed antennæ, the last joint enlarged, stout......................................G. 10. **Callipappus** Guérin.

Males.

Species undergoing their transformations in a small cottony, or felted sac.

Adult with 10-jointed antennæ, larva with 6; wings with a small lobe near the insertion; halters with a single bristle; head with 4–6 ocelli. G. 1. **Nidularia** Sig.

Adult with 10-jointed antennæ, with some knobbed hairs, and usually with a tubercle at base; wings normal; halters with a simple bristle; larva with 7-jointed antennæ; stylus very short. G. 7. **Eriococcus** Targ.

Adult with 11-jointed antennæ, the joints gradually increasing in length apically; wings normal; halters with one hook; stylus very long; abdomen with lateral lobes............G. 10. **Callipappus** Guér.

Adult with 10-jointed antennæ, moniliform, pubescent, with some knobbed hairs on each joint and several on the last; the third joint the longest, the last the shortest; occasionally wingless. G. 6. **Gossyparia** Sig.

Tribe II.—*Dactylopiini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Antennæ in adult with 9 joints...3.

Antennæ in adult with less than 9 joints.

An anal ring with 6 or 8 hairs and spinnerets secreting a cottony substance, with 2 or 4 filamentary processes at the extremity.

Without clubbed digitules...2.

With clubbed digitules; adult with 8-jointed antennæ, larva with 6.

Anal genital ring with 8 hairs; tarsi with 4 digitules; lower lip and rostral filaments not very short..........G. 1. **Dactylopius** Sig.

Anal genital ring with 6 hairs; tarsi with digitules, lower lip and rostral filaments very short...............G. 2. **Westwoodia** Sig.

2.—Adult and larva with 6-jointed antennæ……………………G. 3. **Riperia** Sig.

3.—Adult with 9-jointed antennæ, larva with 6.

Eyes prominent; anal genital ring with 8 hairs; tarsi without clubbed digitules ……………………………………G. 4. **Puto** Signoret.
(= *Putonia* Sig.)

Eyes not prominent; anal genital ring with (?) 6 hairs; tarsi with two digitules…………………………… G. 5. **Pseudococcus** Westw.
(?) G. 6. **Tetruria** Licht.

Males.

Antennæ in adult 10-jointed.
  Larva with 7-jointed antennæ.
    With four digitules………………………………G. 1. **Dactylopius** Sig.
    With two digitules ………………………G. 5. **Pseudococcus** Westw.
    Without digitules…………………………………G. 3. **Riperia** Sig.
  Larva with 8-jointed antennæ.
    Without digitules; halters with two bristles; adult with four eyes and eight ocelli……………………………………G. 4. **Puto** Sig.
    With four digitules………………………………G. 2. **Westwoodia** Sig.

Tribe III.—*Coccini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Adult with 7-jointed antennæ, four basal joints thick; larva with six; body covered with a mealy powder; genital anal ring not ciliate; legs slender……………………………………G. 1. **Coccus** Linn.

Males.

Adult with 10-jointed antennæ, larva with five; extremity of the abdomen with the lateral lobes with a protuberance, covered with many spinnerets and with three hairs at the end; stylus large, curved; halters without bristles; eyes smooth……….G. 1. **Coccus** Linn.

Tribe IV.—*Kermesini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Abdominal segments in adult with a single transverse row of spines; larva without abdominal lobes, and with 7-jointed antennæ; adult with 8-jointed antennæ……………………………G. 1. **Kermes** Linn.

Abdominal segments in adult without a transverse row of spines; larva with 6, adult with 7-jointed antennæ……G. 2. **Margarodes** Guilding.

Males.

Antennæ 10-jointed, apical joint terminating in 4 knobbed hairs; eyes 4, ocelli 6; tibia very much longer than tarsus, 4 digitules.
G. 1. **Kermes** Linn.

Subfamily III.—LECANIINÆ.

Table of Tribes.

Species enclosed in a felted or cottony sac, the legs and antennæ being present in the adult ♀; ♂ transforming in a cottony sac. Tribe I.—**Signoretiini.**

Species forming a corneous scale, but on reaching maturity secreting a dense cottony filamentary mass, forcing it from the twig or leaf, and in which the eggs are laid, the scale having a peculiar transversely ridged appearance; adult losing antennæ and legs: ♂ transforming under an oval scale... ....Tribe II.—**Pulvinariini.**

Species always secreting a waxy scale, often of great thickness, under which they undergo their transformations; the adult ♀ usually losing both legs and antennæ, but secrets no cottony mass at maturity; ♂ transforming under a scale.

Scale of various forms, flattened oval, semiglobose or globular, more or less smooth, rugose or tessellated; the ♀ central, not shriveling up towards the head. ....Tribe III.—**Lecaniini.**

Scale formed like the Diaspinæ; the ♀ after laying her eggs shriveling up towards the head............. ....Tribe IV.—**Lecaniodiaspini.**

Tribe I.—*Signoretiini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Adult with 8-jointed antennæ, larva with 6.

Enclosed in a felted sac; first antennal joint not greatly lengthened. G. 1. **Signoretia** Targ.

Enclosed in waxy laminæ; first antennal joint greatly lengthened. G. 2. **Orthezia** Bosc.

Adult with 7-jointed antennæ; legs and antennæ retained in adult state; enclosed in a felted sac. ....G. 3. **Eriochiton** Maskell.

Adult and larva with 6-jointed antennæ.

Adult not lying in a cottony mass; legs and antennæ not atrophied; anal ring rounded with a groove in front and behind; genital anal ring with 8 hairs.................................. ....G. 4. **Phillipia** Targ.

Adult lying in a cottony mass; legs and antennæ atrophied; antennæ in larva thick and short, the joints scarcely visible, third joint longest; tibiæ twice as long as the tarsi; genital anal ring with 6 hairs. G. 5. **Eriopeltis** Sig.

Males.

Antennæ 9-jointed; joints long, with partial whorls of hairs; eyes multiple; no knobbed digitules on feet.........................G. 2. **Orthezia** Bosc.

Antennæ 10-jointed.

Antennæ very long, joints 3–8 much lengthened, the two terminal joints shortened, tibiæ thrice longer than tarsi; ocelli 6. G. 5. **Eriopeltis** Sig.

Tribe II.—*Pulvinariini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Adult with 8-jointed antennæ, larva with 6; tarsi with 4 digitules.

Tibiæ more than twice as long as tarsi; genital anal ring with 8 hairs.
G. 1. **Lictensia** Sig.

Tibiæ two-thirds the length of tarsi; genital anal ring with 6 hairs.
G. 2. **Pulvinaria** Targ.

Males.

Antennæ 10-jointed; the third abdominal segment with lateral tubercles or lobes, four eyes and four ocelli.

Antennal joints 3, 4, 5 and 6 longest, the terminal joint with 3 knobbed hairs.
G. 1. **Lictensia** Sig.

Antennal joint 4 the longest, the terminal joint with 4 knobbed hairs.
G. 2. **Pulvinaria** Targ.

Tribe III.—*Lecaniini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Scale flattened oval, elliptic, or more or less globular, or rugose with dorsal keels ....2.

Scale not flat, high, waxy and tessellated.

Scale waxy, with single fringe of broad segments; larva with 6-jointed antennæ, adult with 6 or 7............G. 1. **Ctenochiton** Maskell.

Scale horny, partly formed of the second pellicle; larva with 6-jointed antennæ, adult short, thick, atrophied, 7-jointed.
G. 2. **Lecanochiton** Mask.

Scale glassy, conical or elongated, elevated, striated with air cells; larva with 6-jointed antennæ, adult with 7.......G. 3. **Inglisia** Mask.

Scale of a waxy appearance, corneous, transparent, forming on its disc a tortoise-like tessellation and having seven rays or arms, one to the head and three on each side, corresponding to the stigmata, and a short one to the arms; antennæ 6-jointed, third joint equal to the last three combined, the sixth is longer than fourth and fifth and hairy; legs slender, short, tibia as long as the tarsus.
G. 4. **Visonia** Sig.

Scale of a thick, waxy substance, free from the insect, formed of layers of secretions from the spinnerets; the dorsum is covered usually with tubercles or tumescences, which disappear more or less as the insect reaches maturity; antennæ 6-jointed, the third joint the longest, nearly as long as all the rest together; claws with 4 digitules, the shorter pair stout and horn-shaped.
G. 5. **Ceroplastes** Gray.

2.—Adult scale divided into two equal parts by a film formed of the skin of the abdomen, which remains stationary, whilst the insect continues to increase on its dorsal surface until the lateral margins thereof meet and a ball-like form is produced, on the underside of which traces of a fissure may be seen; larva with 6-jointed antennæ.
G. 6. **Physokermes** Targ.

Adult scale not so formed.

Scale flat, hemispherical or spherical, smooth or rough.

Scale convexly flattened, oval, rough or highly convex, always with a deep anal emargination.

Adult with 7, larva with 6-jointed antennæ; tarsi with 4 digitules; genital anal ring with 8 hairs.................G. 7. **Lecanium** Linn.

Adult with 8, larva with 6-jointed antennæ: tarsi with 4 digitules; genital anal ring with 6 hairs.................G. 8. **Bernardia** n. g.

Scale hemispherical, or spherical waxy.

Anterior tibiæ not grooved for the reception of the tarsi..................3.

Anterior tibiæ grooved for the reception of the tarsi.

Antennæ conical, 6-jointed....................G. 9. **Lecanopsis** Targ.

3.—Adult with legs and antennæ..4.

Adult without legs and antennæ.

Larva elongate with parallel sides, margins fimbriate; legs very long, tibiæ slightly longer than tarsi; antennæ 6-jointed.
G. 10. **Aclerda** Sig.

Larva oval, sides not parallel, margins not fimbriate; legs normal, the tibiæ and tarsi of equal length, claw long; larva with 6-jointed antennæ; the third joint the longest; anal genital ring with numerous hairs.
G. 11. **Carteria** Sig.

4.—Adult with 6-jointed antennæ, larva the same, with the last joint the longest; tarsi as long as the tibiæ, claws very long, the digitules not knobbed..G. 12. **Ericerus** Guérin.

Adult with 8-jointed antennæ, the third and eighth joints the longest, larva with 6; the tibiæ are one-third longer than the tarsi, with short, thick digitules. ....G. 13. **Fairmairia** Sig.

Tribe IV.—*Lecaniodiaspini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Scale opaque, convexly flat or globular, not fringed.................................2.

Scale nearly smooth, compact, spherical above, flat beneath, felted with a well developed fringe.

Adult without legs, antennæ completely atrophied, their place occupied only by circular rings; anal tubercles always present.
G. 1. **Plauchonia** Sig.

Adult without legs, but the antennæ present; anal extremity emarginated with two lobes; larva with 6-jointed antennæ; genital anal ring with long hairs........................G. 2. **Lecaniodiaspis** Targ.

Adult without legs or antennæ; anal emargination complete.
G. 3. **Asterodiaspis** Sig.

Scale more or less flattened convex, firm.

Adult surrounded with a regular double fringe, and on the dorsum a number of tubiform spinnerets secreting a substance isolated like the tubes, but together forming a complete sac; larva with 6-jointed antennæ with two anal lobes terminating in hairs.
G. 4. **Asterolecanium** Targ.

2.—Adult apodous, free, in a firm, globular, irregular shell; larva with anal tubercles ....G. 5. **Pollinia** Targ.

Subfamily IV.—Diaspinæ.

Table of Tribes.

Adult ♀ not enclosed in the second larval skin, which forms a portion of the scale, and which itself is smaller than the perfect scale, and has a secretional appendage on its border.........Tribe I.—**Aspidiotini.**

Adult ♀ enclosed in the second larval skin, which forms a portion of the scale, and which is itself as large, or nearly as large as the perfect scale and without a secretional appendage.......Tribe II.—**Leucaspini.**

Tribe I.—*Aspidiotini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Scale of adult produced ovally, or mussel-shell shaped, *i.e.*, narrowed in front and gradually widened posteriorly; first larval skin at the apex, or very near it..2.

Scale of adult circular, or broadly oval; first larval skin placed in or near the middle.

Scale flat, plate-shaped, not enclosed beneath.

Last abdominal segment with five groups of spinnerets; apex not distinctly emarginate...........................G. 1. **Aspidiotus** Bouché.

Last abdominal segment with five groups of spinnerets; apex distinctly emarginate...G. 2. **Diaspis** Costa.

Scale highly convex, hemispherical, closed beneath by a secretional layer or plate...G. 3. **Targionia** Sig.

2.—Scale long, oval, or elliptical; larval skin placed at the parallel sides.

Last abdominal segment with four groups of spinnerets.

G. 4. **Parlatoria** Sig.

Scale narrowed at apex, gradually widened posteriorly, mussel-shell shaped; larval skin placed at the apex.

Scale brown, convex; last abdominal segment with five groups of spinnerets.................................. G. 5. **Lepidosaphes** Shimer.

(= *Mytilaspis* Sig.)

Scale white, opaque, more or less convex; last abdominal segment with five groups of spinnerets................... G. 6. **Chionaspis** Sig.

Males.

Scale but slightly elongated, with the exuviæ placed always somewhat away from the middle.............................G. 1. **Aspidiotus** Bouché.

Scale elongated, with the exuviæ at the apex, or near it.

With median and lateral keels..............................G 2. **Diaspis** Costa.

With lateral keels, but no median..........................G. 4. **Parlatoria** Sig.

Scale narrow elongated, convex, brown, like that of the ♀.

G. 5. **Lepidosaphes** Shimer.

Scale long, narrow, with nearly parallel sides and with lateral keels.

G. 6. **Chionaspis** Sig.

Tribe II.—*Leucaspini.*

Table of Genera.

Females.

Scale ovally produced, white; the first larval skin yellowish or brownish, the second pitch or red-brown.

Edge of abdomen with a fringe of spiny hairs............G. 1. **Leucaspis** Sig.

Edge of abdomen without a fringe of spiny hairs.....G. 2. **Poliaspis** Mask.

Scale narrow at the apex, then abruptly widened and produced with almost parallel sides, delicate, brownish yellow; second larval skin covered by a secretion...............................G. 3. **Fiorinia** Targ.
(= *Uhleria* Comst.)

Scale circular, or broadly oval, rather flat; first larval skin oval, or almost circular, placed in the middle, or slightly away from it.
G. 4. **Aonidia** Sig.

Males.

Scale much elongated, narrow, pure white, very convex behind the larval skin, somewhat flattened posteriorly.

Terminal antennal joint with knobbed hairs.............G. 1. **Leucaspis** Sig.

Terminal antennal joint without knobbed hairs.......G. 2. **Poliaspis** Mask.

Scale narrow at the apex, much widened and produced behind, with almost parallel sides, usually carinated ....G. 3. **Fiorinia** Targ.

Scale oval, with the larval skin away from the middle.......G. 4. **Aonidia** Sig.

Subfamily V.—BRACHYSCELINÆ.

Table of Genera.

Females.

Species with six legs, but short and unfit for use.
G. 1. **Brachyscelis** Schrader.

Species with two long posterior legs..................... G. 2. **Opisthoscelis** Schr.

Species entirely without legs...G. 3. **Ascelis** Schr.

Males.

Antennæ 10-jointed; abdomen long, slender, gradually enlarged towards apex and terminating in a stylus and two caudal filaments; eyes prominent ....G. 1. **Brachyscelis** Schr.